

RUSSIAN VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET DEFEATED IN BIG BATTLE

The Chefoo Incident

Official Statements of Ryeschitelni's Seizure Issued by Both Parties.

As Russian Failed to Leave Port In Time Japs Demanded Surrender.

Fight Ensued on Board as Commander Ordered Craft Blown Up.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—(3 p. m.)—The navy department has issued the following statement covering the Chefoo incident: "According to reports received to date the Asashivo and Kasumi belonging to the first destroyer flotilla were dispatched in search of the enemy's ships scattered during the engagement on the night of August 10th. They found a vessel resembling one of the enemy's destroyers and gave chase, but lost her in the darkness. "Continuing the search they discovered that she had entered the port of Chefoo. "The Japanese ships waited outside the port, but the Russian failed to leave. "Capt. Fugimoto, anticipating its escape during the night if possible to attack merchant vessels, entered Chefoo with two destroyers and found the Russian destroyer Ryeschitelni remaining undismantled. "Lieut. Tarashima was then sent to the Russian vessel with a message to the effect that the Japanese commander expected him to leave by dawn or surrender. "The Russian commander refused to comply with either demand, and while the conference was still going on he was heard instructing his men to blow up the ship. "At the same time he caught hold of Lieut. Tarashima and threw him overboard. "Our interpreter was next thrown

OUTRAGE AT KAMCHATKA

Tokio, Aug. 14.—A Nemuro (Japan) telegram states that the Russian soldiers at Kamchatka massacred the crew of the Japanese schooner Teichi.

overboard by some Russian sailors, and others among the sailors showed signs of resistance. "While this was progressing the forward magazine exploded, killing one and mortally injuring four of our men. We then captured the destroyer and retired. Lieut. Tarashima and ten others were wounded."

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Captain Shestakovskiy, commander of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeschitelni.

"On August 11th I arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur with the Ryeschitelni bearing important despatches, having effected a passage through two blockading lines.

"According to orders, I disarmed the ship and lowered my flag. "On the early morning of the 12th I was practically attacked by the Japanese who had approached with two torpedo boats and a cruiser, and who sent me under a hail of shells as though to enter into port. Not having arms to resist I ordered the making of preparations to blow up my ship.

"When the Japanese began to hoist their flag I fired the Japanese flag, firing by striking him and throwing him into the water. I then ordered my crew to throw the enemy into the sea.

"Our resistance, however, proved unavailing and the Japanese took possession of the boat. "Explosions occurred in the engine room and in the forepart of the vessel, but it did not sink and was taken from the port by the Japanese.

"My officers and crew have been saved, with the exception of an engineer and a stoker. Four others were slightly wounded.

"Ensign Petroff, who resisted the hoisting of the Japanese flag, received a severe blow in the chest with the butt end of a musket, causing an internal hemorrhage. I received a wound in the right thigh from a bullet, which has not yet been extracted.

"The conduct of the officers and crew was above all praise."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The Emperor has received the following from Viceroy Alexieff, dated August 13th: "Supplementing my telegram of August 12th our consular reports that while he was conferring with the 'Tao Tai' of the Ryeschitelni to repair her engines the commander of the boat, acting under instructions from Rear Admiral Grigovitch, owing to the defective condition of the engines, entered into negotiations with the Chinese Admiral concerning the disarmament of the Ryeschitelni and handed him the breechlocks of the guns and the rifles and lowered his ensign and pennant. "After the Japanese attack the crew was picked up by a boat belonging to a Chinese cruiser and other boats in the harbor. "Out of the Ryeschitelni's crew of 47, four are missing, but not mortally wounded by a bullet in the thigh and was removed with Ensign Petroff to the French missionary hospital.

FRANCE'S POSITION.

London, Aug. 14.—Information reaching here from Paris is to the effect that the foreign office is not yet able to state the position which France will take up regarding the seizure of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeschitelni at Chefoo by Japanese ships. It is pointed out that the matter is one between Russia and Japan in which France is not directly interested. Should Russia protest against the seizure France will act as an intermediary in accordance with the agreement by which she is charged with the care of Russian inter-

Kamimura Grapples With Skrydloff And Scores a Complete Victory--Cruiser Rurik Sunk and the Gromoboi and Russia Damaged Very Severely--Great Rejoicing in Tokio

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—By command of the Emperor Foreign Minister Lamudorff has instructed the Russian ambassador at Paris to request that France on behalf of Russia lodge a strong protest with the French minister at Tokyo against what is described as outrage and violation of Chinese neutrality and of universally recognized principles of international law involved in the attack on the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeschitelni in a neutral port. The foreign powers have also been informed and the Russian minister at Peking is charged to protest to the Chinese government with reference to the consequences the violation of the neutrality may have.

CRUISER ASKOLD FULL OF HOLES

Crack Vessel of the Port Arthur Squadron Was in Thick of the Fight.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—(Evening)—It is expected that the Russian protected cruiser Askold, which arrived at Woosung on August 12th, will dock tonight. A correspondent of the Associated Press inspected the Askold today. On the deck of the cruiser everything was found to be in confusion, and it was noticed that no attempt had been made to put things in shipshape. There were many evidences of a hurried flight, and a running fight. The correspondent had expected to notice an universal depression and a gloom on board the warship, but on the contrary he soon became aware of a remarkable spirit of cheerfulness and confidence on all sides. The members of the crew generally appeared to be healthful, strong and in good spirits.

Many of the men on board the Askold spoke highly of the bravery of the Japanese and of their readiness to fight. There have been no misgivings as to the ultimate result of the present conflict, however, and this in spite of the disastrous first six months.

"They consider it impossible for 'Great Russia' to succumb before 'Little Japan.' It was surprising to find men on the Askold who knew French, German and English.

"Twelve men and one officer were killed on board the Askold and about fifty men were wounded. The badly wounded have been taken to hospitals, and the captain of the cruiser has told them to be ready to sail in a week's time.

The Askold has nearly 200 shell holes in her. The work of repairing the cruiser is now proceeding night and day. In ten days time she can be sufficiently patched up to render her seaworthy, but full repairs would take much longer. An eight-inch armor-piercing shell entered the Askold forward on her starboard side and lodged in a coal bunker.

A twelve-inch shell exploded in her starboard hammock netting, amidships, and another cut its way across the deck and exploded in the officers' quarters, destroying everything within reach.

The deck house on the superstructure under the forward bridge was riddled by the fragments of a shell, which exploded in the forward funnel. All the gun turrets on the cruiser are damaged beyond repair. The bottom of the Askold has several injuries, one torpedo having made a big hole through her side into a bunker. The cruiser's steering gear is supposed to have been damaged, but her engines and boilers are in practically good condition.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, which also reached here on August 12th has no serious injuries, but she towed up the river today and took a position alongside the dismantled Russian gunboat Mandjur.

TO DISMANTLE CZAREVITCH.

Chefoo, Aug. 14.—Captain Matzovitch, the late rear admiral's chief of staff, who was wounded during the Japanese attack of the battleship Czarevitch, is dead.

Only one Russian torpedo boat remains at Tsingchow with the Czarevitch. The Japanese demanded the departure of the Czarevitch, but the governor of Tsingchow replied that the vessel would remain, but would be dismantled.

On the night of August 13th, two Japanese torpedo boats without lights, entered Chefoo harbor and inspected the shipping. They then joined two other torpedo boats and the cruiser standing outside the harbor, and all put to sea.

FOREST FIRES AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Campers are Fighting Night And Day to Keep Flames From Residences.

Shawnigan Lake was yesterday practically encircled with huge forest fires. The spectacle as the shades of night were falling was grand in the extreme. But the unfortunate part of it is that the hundreds of campers about the lake together with the permanent residents thereabouts are in extreme jeopardy. All Saturday night the campers worked to keep the fire from the Shawnigan lake hotels and all day yesterday the little colony assisted in fighting the flames on the opposite side of the lake where a number of cottages were in danger.

TOKIO Aug. 14, 4 p.m.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostock squadron at dawn today, north of Tsu Island, in the Straits of Korea and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory.

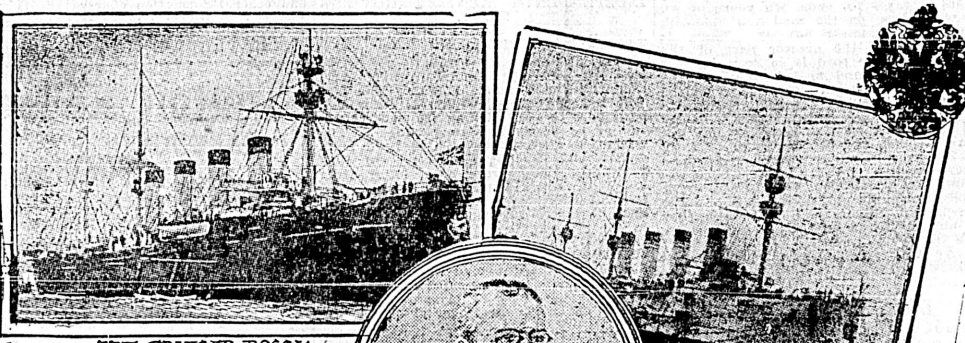
The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Russia and Gromoboi fled to the northward after having sustained damage.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura cables to the navy department that the injuries inflicted upon our vessels were light.

The fate of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned.

The strength of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsumo, Iwate, Takashino and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce.



THE CRUISER ASKOLD.

Nagasaki, Aug. 14, 7 p.m. Confirmation has reached here of the reports that the Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk in the fighting this morning in the Strait of Korea.

The Russian cruisers Russia and Gromoboi escaped to the north, having suffered serious damage.

TOKIO DELIRIOUS WITH JOY

Tokio, Aug. 14.—(8 p. m.)—Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering and cries of "Banzai" are ringing in the streets of Tokio tonight in honor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura.

Underneath the jollity of the populace lies a feeling of satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war.

The Russian squadron which confronted Admiral Togo refused battle. It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battleships and armored cruisers, and had it elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which opposed Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squadron under Vice Admiral Kamimura, and this left the Japanese powerless to proceed against the Russian Vladivostock squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivostock squadron in July was extremely expensive to the Japanese and protection was demanded by commercial interests.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, after months of weary waiting, finally got his chance at dawn today off Tsu Island. He sank the Russian cruiser Rurik and sent the Gromoboi and Russia fleeing back from the fight.

The Japanese dominated the dock yards at Port Arthur, and in view of this fact it would seem to be impossible again to make seaworthy or fightable the Russian battleships which returned to Port Arthur. It is probable that the Russian battleship Czarevitch will disarm at Tsingchow.

The best possible naval force that Russia can now concentrate at Vladivostock is four cruisers. In the fight of August 10th the squadron under Admiral Togo was practically uninjured. The battleship Mikasa suffered the most, but she continues on the fighting line.

The cruisers Yakumo, Nishin and Kasuga also were hit. Temporary repairs already have been made, and they are in serviceable condition.

Eleven wounded officers and sixty-four wounded men arrived at Sasebo today. The Imperial Prince Kwachio, was hit in the region of the heart, but his wound is slight.

The steamer Gaelic yesterday sighted a Russian cruiser, evidently the Novik, steering southeast by east. This course showed her to be heading for Van Diemen strait, which is about 120 miles south of Nagasaki, and it would be presumed from the Novik's going in this direction that she purposed to try and reach Vladivostock by the east coast of Japan.

BRITISH SHIP SEARCHED.

Plymouth, England, Aug. 15.—The steamer Oceana, from Bombay, reports that a Russian cruiser stopped and examined the British steamer Goorkha on August 11th, near Sagres. She was then allowed to proceed.

NOT YET DISARMED.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—The forty-eight hours granted the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi expired at 2 o'clock this evening. At that hour she had not disarmed. The Tao Tai of Shanghai has repeated his demand that the vessel leave or disarm.

The wounded men from the Russian cruiser Askold were brought to the Shanghai municipal hospital today.

The hospital ship Mongolia, which left Port Arthur August 10th with women and children on board, has not been spoken.

The steamer Gaelic has sighted the Russian cruiser Novik between Shanghai and Nagasaki, proceeding south.

GROUND TO PIECES UNDER CAR WHEELS

William Woods Falls From an Extension Train And Is Killed.

The body of William Woods, an employee at the Extension mines, was found on the track between Ladysmith and Extension shortly after midnight on Saturday by the returning miners' train. Deceased was on the shift leaving Ladysmith at 10 p. m., but was not missed until the arrival of the train at its destination, and how the accident happened is a mystery.

The body as stated was discovered on the track by the returning train. While keeping a sharp lookout, the engineer described an object on the track, and on coming to a standstill the body of the unfortunate man was found in such a mangled condition that at first sight it could not be made out as to whether it was the body of a man or an animal.

Woods was an exceedingly popular man and was known and liked by all and it is supposed that in attempting to reach the cab of the engine he missed his footing and fell between the caboose and the tender, the entire train passing over him where he fell.

Deceased was a thoroughly reliable man and held the esteem of his employers, having been in their service for some time. He leaves a wife and two children besides his father and three sisters to mourn his untimely end. The body was brought to this city on the evening train yesterday and due notice of the funeral will be given.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

En Route to America on Board Red Star Liner Vaderland.

London, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is on board the Red Star liner Vaderland which sailed from Antwerp yesterday, under the name of Miss Rose Ingram. She is accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure.

Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris Friday and was met by Percy Bernard, of New York. She spent the night at a hotel with Mr. Hayden and his wife and the party boarded the Vaderland and Antwerp yesterday.

On her arrival at New York, Mrs. Maybrick will be the guest of Dr. Densmore.

Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness DeLoques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

QUIET AT LIAOYANG.

Japs Turning All Their Attention Towards Port Arthur.

Liaoyang, Aug. 13.—(Delayed in transmission)—All is quiet on the eastern front. Apparently the Japanese are not attempting any further advances on Liaoyang, but are turning all their attention to Port Arthur, concerning which there is considerable uneasiness here.

Reports are coming in of several land attacks on Port Arthur during the last few days. It was stated on August 10th the Japanese had before Port Arthur 100,000 men and 450 guns, of which fifty are howitzers.

Whether Port Arthur stands or falls it will cost the Japanese enormously. It is estimated that they will lose 30,000 men if they take the fortress, but if they do take it, it will be serious for the Russian army, as it will result in the releasing of a majority of the Japanese soldiers for an advance on Liaoyang.

Russian advices from Port Arthur say that the garrison is ready to be annihilated before surrendering.

TOGO'S LISK OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

Casualties of the Japanese in The Battle With Port Arthur Fleet.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—(3 p. m.)—The following are the casualties sustained by the Japanese in the action of August 10th: On board the battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, 29 men were severely wounded and 4 officers and 29 men slightly wounded, while the armored cruiser Nishin two officers and nine men were killed and two officers and fifteen men wounded. Ten men were wounded on the armored cruiser Kasuga. The torpedo boat destroyer Asagiri had two men killed. On board torpedo boat No. 35 eight men were killed and wounded.

Now For Fortress

Reported The Mikado Says Port Arthur Must be Taken At Any Cost.

Twelve Japanese Regiments to Leave North to Assist in Final Assault.

Rain Has Stopped all Operations in The Vicinity of Liaoyang.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The Bourse Gazette has received the following from its Liaoyang correspondent: "Twelve Japanese regiments have left in the direction of Port Arthur.

"It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Mikado has ordered that Port Arthur must be taken at any cost, even if it necessitates the suspension of operations in Manchuria, and it is quite possible that the main Japanese force will proceed to Port Arthur within a few days. Rain has stopped all operations."

A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese Port Arthur army has been largely reinforced and has taken up a position in two large bodies, one on the heights between Lungwintao and Pigeon bay and the other on the hills near Louisa bay. Guns have also been placed on the heights east of Wolf hill.

CHEFOO HEARS NEWS.

Chefoo, Aug. 14.—The reports that the cruiser Rurik was sunk in the engagement with the Japanese fleet in the Straits of Korea, and that two other Russian warships escaped, has been authoritatively confirmed.

AN ARMISTICE

Chefoo, Aug. 15.—(1 a. m.)—A Chinese junk, just arrived, reports that the Russians and Japanese at Port Arthur agreed to a short armistice on August 12th.

TORPEDOES' GREAT WORK

Russians Marvel at Japs' Bravery With Small Craft.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—(3.30 p. m.)

A Russian account of the last naval battle between the Japanese and the Russian fleets indicates that the Japanese torpedo boats sustained their previous reputation for daring by making an attack upon squadron in battle formation, and admits the effectiveness of these frail, daring craft, which seriously impeded the movements of the Russian fleet.

The official report that the battleship Czarevitch turned to try to go in the direction of Vladivostock arouses some comment. Assuming that the battle was off the Nantung peninsula, the turning of the Czarevitch to go towards Vladivostock would most probably indicate that the remainder of the squadron was going back in the direction of Port Arthur. At the same time the report that the day after the battle four Russian battleships were sighted off Shanghai, makes it possible that the battle occurred further south in the Yellow sea than the report of Captain Maonsvitch indicates, and that when the Czarevitch "lost sight of the remainder of the squadron" the Russian fleet was actually proceeding south. "This opens an interesting question as to the ultimate destination of the remaining battleships.

The fact that the ruinous nature of the blow to the Russian fleet was largely due to the feeling of comradeship which prompted the squadron to halt for the purpose of protecting the disabled Czarevitch, is viewed with grim satisfaction, and regret is mingled with admiration for the brother officers who threw away their escape rather than desert the fleet.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, Aug. 14.—The British Destroyer Decoy collided with another destroyer last night off the Sicily Islands and sunk. The crew were saved.

ALEXIEFF GOES NORTH.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff has passed through that place on his way to Vladivostock.

WILL RETURN BOAT.

London, Aug. 15.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of August 13, says: "Admiral Sah states that the Japanese promised to return the Ryeschitelni today."

EVADED TIME LIMIT.

London, Aug. 15.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail in a despatch dated August 13th says: "Three Russian torpedo boat destroyers left Tsingchow last night and returned there this morning, thus evading the twenty-four hour limit. The viceroy refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Sah over the Ryeschitelni affair. "The Peking correspondent of the Times says that the escape of the Russian men of war to Tsingchow causes no surprise in the Chinese capital. It has long been believed, rightly or wrongly, he says, that a secret understanding existed between Russia and Germany providing for this contingency.

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TO TRAVELERS.

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OUR NATIVE RACES.

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind.

—Pope's Essay on Man.

In our Supplement of today we give another article from the Lewis and Clark Journal, to the editor of which we are also indebted for the very excellent illustrations which accompany the article. They are from photographs of the very highest class, which have been taken with a scientific object from which point of view they are as interesting as they are artistic in effect. The article by Miss Metcalf is one of the best and most comprehensive on the subject we have seen in a long list of short articles. She rightly refers to the mystery which surrounds the origin of the North American Indians. A great many theories have been advanced regarding them. We do not know that any writer of note has seriously considered the Indian to be an autochthon, or product of American soil; but almost every other source has been attributed to him. Some think that the Iroquois, owing to the fact that some words of Indian origin resembled some words of the Basque language in Southern France and Northern Spain, were descended from the people of the Pyrenees; but the parallels shown to exist are thought to be accidental coincidences, though as the origin of the Basque races is in itself shrouded in much doubt they may have been one of the western races of Europe with whom in the illimitable long ago the American Indians were allied. Miss Metcalf considers that the Indians were in America during the glacial period, and were driven to the narrow isthmus of Panama, from which they again spread to the northward. How long it has been since the ice age is purely a matter of speculation. Geologists do not agree on it. It was certainly a very long time in the past, possibly hundreds of thousands of years; and how long before that America was segregated from Europe by the submergence of the Isthmus of Panama is equally uncertain. In any event the red man of America has been long enough alone on the continent to have developed into a distinct race, and to have his own language and customs. It bears but little resemblance to any other known language of the world.

All are familiar with the theory that the Mandans were the descendants of a Jewish colony supposed to have been planted long ago in America. The Mandans were a tribe at the time of Lewis and Clark limited in number, but bearing marks of evident superiority over neighboring tribes. Physically many of them might have been accepted as models for statues of perfect men. Their color, too, was much lighter than the Blackfoot, who were their nearest neighbors. A writer named Jones, who discovered many words that he considered of distinctly Welsh origin. Another writer taught that the Indians were the descendants of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. There are also theories that the Indians are Mongolians, Tartar, Malay, etc. For some time it was held as almost indisputable that many of our Pacific Coast tribes were descended from the Japanese, or Chinese, or both. This was a conclusion largely based on physical resemblance. It was thought, and is still held by some good authorities, that there were series of migrations from the Northwest coast of Asia by way of Behring Sea, which gradually filled up the whole Pacific slope from the Arctic circle to at least as far as the isthmus of Panama. There are also theories that the Indians are descendants of Asiatic tribes, and some relics of Chinese junks and other testamentary debris and jettison in support of an Asiatic origin. So far, however, as anything definite has been ascertained, it is quite as probable that the western tribes of Asia sprang from the American Indian and migrated by way of Behring Straits from this coast.

In regard to the striking likeness which the Hindu Indians for instance, bear to the Japanese, which has been so often remarked, there may have been local interbreeding and intermarriage at some time through the accidental wreckage of Japanese or Chinese vessels on the west coast by the planting of a colony here of Mongolians who finally were merged into the native races. Without records of the past it is impossible to say to what extent communication may have taken place in prehistoric time.

Apart from any such physical resemblance there are circumstances of environment that could account for a distinctive type of Indian on the coast of British Columbia. Comparing the typical Siwash with the plain Indian, he is short and thickset, while the latter is tall and lank. The Siwash has short legs and a large trunk development. This peculiar form may have developed through sitting much in a canoe, which is to him what the horse is to his prairie cousin. The latter will not be far distant in his pursuit of game. He is a hunter by instinct. The former was prevented by almost impenetrable undergrowth from taking to the woods. The canoe was his means of transport, and fish his staple diet.

The question has often been asked as to who were the mound-builders, that race of men who have left the traces of an apparently extinct civilization from the South Hills to the Gulf of Mexico. Were they a race, now extinct, that fell before the inroads of the present Indians, or is mound-building a lost art? Were the mound-builders the original inhabitants of America? These questions will probably never be satisfactorily answered. The thing that scientists are now more particularly devoting their attention to is the preservation of the relics of an existing race, but a race which is evidently doomed to extinction at an early date, so that long after the red man has become simply a memory in the land, generations of white people yet unborn may be able to know what manner of man he was.

THE CASE OF BISHOP POTTER.

The whole of the United States is more or less perturbed by a discussion which has arisen over the effort of Bishop Potter to establish in New York a "model saloon," something after the "Earl Grey public house" in England. We have been familiar for some time with the views of Bishop Potter on the subject of the saloon, which he regards in the great majority of instances as the "poor man's club." He argues that the rich man has his club, and the ordinary well-to-do man his family and his home, while the poor man, even if he be married, has little of the comforts of life. Man is a gregarious and a social animal, and will, like all other animals, herd with other men in some place and fashion. It is his instinct to meet his fellow and gossip over a cup of tea or a glass of grog. It is to adapt modern conditions to this instinct in the human breast, which Bishop Potter thinks it is impossible to successfully legislate against, that he has gone in for a saloon. The type of saloon is one which, while satisfying the cravings for fellowship, will be free, he hopes, from the influences which make ordinary saloon life dangerous and objectionable. To that end he became a patron of a new kind of drinking place, a sort of tavern. The influences of graft are removed, and the bartender is a Christian gentleman, who offers the minimum of temptation to his customers. Nothing but the very purest of liquors are sold. No one is encouraged to drink them, and other, non-intoxicating liquid refreshments are provided in ample quantity. In other words, the same kind of influences are sought to be thrown about the saloon as are incident to home life where alcoholic beverages are not excluded. Naturally, the action of a clergyman, who has been very prominent in church work and social reforms, in giving his official sanction to drinking in a public house has drawn down on his head the condemnation of a large number of his brethren in orders, and of a large section of churchworkers who sympathize with prohibition.

There is, especially in the evangelical sections of the Christian church, a considerable element that has always given a very literal interpretation to the precepts of the Bible, and when we are commanded to avoid the very appearance of evil that is construed so as to allow no loophole of escape. The line by some men is drawn so tightly in moral and religious matters that there is absolutely no room for compromise. In the days when alcoholic liquors began during an evangelic wave to be driven from the home it was the effect of literalism. Holy Writ says that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven. Literally a drunkard is one who drinks. Ergo, no one who drinks can be saved. This represents the mode of reasoning of the literalist, who becomes a prohibitionist perforce. A very large number of very good men disagree with this view of the case, and believe in the exercise of personal freedom in the matter of what we shall eat and drink. Some of these believe that it was actually the moral suppression of the liberty of drinking at home that built up the saloon and public house, which, free from the restraining influences of home life, became a curse to the nation. These are all matters of opinion, and we do not suppose the time will ever come when we shall all think alike on any subject. Bishop Potter evidently takes the practical view of minimizing the evils of the public house by increasing their respectability and diminishing the temptations to frequent them for pure drinking purposes. He has no doubt been encouraged by the Earl Grey experiment, which has been a success in London. An exchange says that "The model saloon has passed the experimental stage in the larger cities of England where, under the patronage of Earl Grey, assisted by men of highest standing in English philanthropy and public life, their establishment is based upon the recognition of indisputable though disagreeable fact. The saloon, or public house, serves as a club for certain classes. Ungracious cupidity takes advantage of the patronage of the sale of vile but profitable adulterations, and the introduction of degrading accessories and forms of entertainment, from which spring most baneful influences."

On the other hand, equally well-meaning persons see in the new movement a recognition of the drinking evils which should have countenance in not the smallest degree or in any form. Between these two views agreement seems impossible. It is a question of degrees, and the recognition of the drinking evils which should have countenance in not the smallest degree or in any form. Between these two views agreement seems impossible. It is a question of degrees, and the recognition of the drinking evils which should have countenance in not the smallest degree or in any form. Between these two views agreement seems impossible. It is a question of degrees, and the recognition of the drinking evils which should have countenance in not the smallest degree or in any form.

It will probably be conceded in the years to come that the evils of the saloon, and many other places of popular resort, arise from the lack of a proper home life, which is being more and more neglected as the safety valve of social organization. The boy or girl brought up in a home where there is no element and pleasurable recollections from which many forms of amusement, innocent in themselves, have not been banished because of the evils attending them elsewhere, seldom goes wrong in the big world into which he or she emerges in after life. Too many "clubs," institutions and organizations, philanthropic, "useful" and otherwise, of the present day tend to draw people away from the home, which becomes a sleeping and eating place rather than what it ought to be—the paradise of life. If the home be dull and uninteresting and so roofed over with restrictions as to exclude the sunlight of life its inhabitants will not wonder if they seek enjoyment to which the world enters in the spirit of sordid commercialism.

THE LE ROI MINE.

For the information of our readers we reproduce in another column a letter written to the New York Engineering and Mining Journal by Mr. S. P. Parrish, late general manager of the Le Roi Mining Company, explaining his position in regard to the Le Roi mine. Rosslund, concerning which such alarming statements were made a few weeks ago. There is probably no mine in British Columbia from which, during recent years, British investors expected more than from the Le Roi, and none has disappointed them to the same extent. The fault does not appear to lie with the mine so much as with the methods of the directorate in London, more particularly in what Mr. Parrish characterizes as "hypnotic" phases of giving shareholders a monthly statement

of the estimated value of the mine product. Shared with this information some of the shareholders seem to have the habit of dabbling in stock-jobbing, and should the actual value recovered from the mine product fall short of the estimate, as for reasons stated by Mr. Parrish, it has sometimes done, and the shareholders would find themselves losers instead of gainers. The reputation of the mine, and incidentally that of mining in British Columbia, consequently suffers. So long as the mine continues to be managed on a large and small scale, this Province, or for that matter any other mining country it touches, must be prejudicially affected by the consequences when that is lost to the share-holders.

Mr. Parrish claims, in short, that he took charge of the Le Roi when his predecessor regarded it as about worked out, that he instituted a vigorous policy of prospecting at deep levels with such marked success that when he retired from the general management a few weeks ago there was as much ore in sight—if not more—as at any previous time in the history of the mine, and that the later sampling, which gave \$8.15 per ton as the value of the ore in the mine, was not a fair one. He also states that the unreliability of the sampler in use at the mine had long been known to the directors, yet they took no action, but he himself met the situation by purchasing and installing a reliable sampler. If his version of the facts of the case is to be depended upon—and no one with an intimate knowledge of the man will be disposed to doubt that it is—then the mine has been made out to be of less value than it really is, and the late manager has lost money to suffer in reputation undeservedly.

The South China Morning Post devotes considerable space to the Dundonald incident quoting at length from the Colonist editorials on the subject. It remarks: "It is safe to say that the opinion of the British Columbian paper is the opinion of all even-thinking men who have the interests of volunteer armies at heart. Politics have ruined many similar organizations before now; it is to be hoped that the Canadian militia may have a better fate."

The action of the Provincial Government in entering action against J. H. Todd & Son, salmon cannery, for trespass and general damages, and issuing an injunction to restrain them from further operations of their traps at East Sooke, it will be generally understood is not for the purpose of interfering with the industry in developing an industry at that point, but for the purpose of restoring the rights of the Province with reference to the fisheries. The federal government will naturally defend the cannery's right to operate under a license issued under its authority, and in the due course of events the question of jurisdiction will find its way to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. In the meantime the defendants will be allowed to carry on without molestation. The industry is one of the Provincial Government, with all others on this island, will be pleased to see a success in the hands of the defendants.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

STATE OF EDMONTON ROAD.

Sir—Some months since the residents and property owners of this road sent in a petition to the City Council complaining that, although they had paid thousands of dollars in taxes for some years, and the work done on the road and sidewalk amounted to almost nothing. There is not a sidewalk the greater part of the distance, and the road is so deep in dust in the summer and mud in winter, that an unwary pedestrian venturing onto the road would be "lost to sight" though he might not be "lost to memory." A strong instance of this was voted, but even that money has not been expended, and the only sign of work is a few piles of old boards taken up from some favored locality and dumped on the road. The City Council and Mayor, just as though they had any faith left in councils and mayors after ten years' neglect.

O ye City Gods! bestir yourselves at last!

EDMONTON ROAD.

LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

Sir—In your editorial of the 10th inst., under this heading, you say, "Is the cedar shingle a safe covering?" Were it possible to build a material and put it on a cedar shingle for use as a roof covering, half the danger to which wooden houses are exposed by external fires would be avoided. If manufacturers of fire-proof coverings are alive to their interest, they should hasten to make the facts known through your advertising columns; but I may say this, we have in the market local slate, metallic shingles, tinued and galvanized iron and several special papers, the use of which would not add more than from one to two per cent to the total cost of the average house. No doubt, too, our local brick-makers could turn out good roofing tile if a market was assured. I note that one of the mills on Rock Bay has already adopted this course and that an adjacent factory is about to fear off its dangerous shingles and use fire-proof coverings. There is no shingle roof in Victoria safe from a flying spark. Would it not be better to protect ourselves and be safe against this danger, rather than to raise in a dismal howl and blame others for raising a shingle to quench the flames when our roofs are alight? Self-preservation is nature's demand, and the safety of the community demands that the individual should be compelled to protect themselves that others may not suffer for their carelessness.

We want more water available for the suppression of fires, in the dangerous zone, and also to abate the dust nuisance. We have an unlimited supply of salt water that could, at comparatively small expense, be laid in as far as Government street and supplied at adequate pressure to the hydrants, and the prevention of the spread of fire and is efficient suppression in matters of extreme urgency at this season, and should be dealt with by the council at once.

THOS. C. SORBY.

August 13, 1904.

RAJAH BROOKE.

Sir Charles Brooke, the only Englishman who can boast of being an Asiatic monarch, has recently been crowned as the sultanate of Sarawak, in the Malay Peninsula, with its population of nearly a million, is recognized by King Edward as subject to British suzerainty. He has issued a proclamation appointing his son and heir, Vyner Brooke, to act as stadtholder and viceroy of Sarawak. Sir Charles, who is now 67 years of age, has transferred the task of administering the government of his kingdom to his eldest son, who bears the title of Rajah Muda, who will henceforth be "entitled to use the swallow-tail flag of the sovereign on his umbrellas," which he in Sarawak the emblem of rulership.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

Engineering says that over 5,000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers are unemployed, and there is no tendency to decrease, while the number in some other unions are still greater in proportion. As to palliatives generally to be tried, and with fair problem, some have suggested the unemployed as a class, and these, as a rule, only affect the unskilled under the comprehensive name of labor force. The skilled mechanic, as a rule, is not personally much benefited by the mitigation of bad is one form of outlet; in this country there is not great scope for the employment of the unskilled, but in Australia, even in South Africa, much could be done by free grants of land, conditional grants for a period. Unemployment is an abandonment of systematic overtime, and double shifts, in certain circumstances. Local authorities, it is said, can do something to alleviate distress in their own districts. The total membership of the union was 5,000, of these, 5,000 were a donation benefit; 2,150 on sick benefit; 4,450 on superannuation; 4,450 on sick benefit; 11,331 members on the fund.

Settling Down Again

Coming back from a vacation in which the spirit of freedom and the dulse far niente feeling prevails is a severe strain; there's so much to be done and things get neglected. When you do find time to think of yourself and your appearance, don't you think that it will improve your complexion and soften your hands if you use Shotbolt's Cucumber Cream? We guarantee it to be the best Toilet Preparation of its kind on the market, and it is so harmless that a child may use it. Husbands use it after shaving, wives and daughters cannot afford to miss it from the toilet table. Try a twenty-five cent bottle.

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INDEPENDENTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Toronto News (Independent).
"The Dominion government seems to have lost its temper completely in connection with the Dundonald affair. The current issue of the Canadian Military Gazette contains a striking instance of hostile anger descending to pettiness. The Gazette has taken the side of Lord Dundonald with considerable vigor. On June 28 its principal editorial was a letter from Col. L. J. Pineault, the deputy minister of militia, informing them that the agreement to insert government advertisements in the Dundonald's record was given on September 30 next. This letter, the Gazette observes, tells its publishers 'that the minister does not approve of its recent policy in the Dundonald extension and gives it until September 30 to make amendments. If it does not do so a considerable part of its revenue will be cut off.'"

"Another case is recorded by the Gazette. It asserts positively that 'an officer in the permanent corps of the militia department, whose name we well know, advised certain militia officers of senior rank not to attend the Dundonald reception at Toronto or assist in any way.' This officer's name should be in any way, the Gazette, pending publication, we might ask, who is doing the dragging in this country?"

MADE THEIR MOUTHS WATER.

(Farmer's Advocate).
The government of British Columbia had a splendid display of fruits in a preserved and fresh state upon which the onlookers could feast their eyes, if not their mouths, and hope for a trip to British Columbia in the future to enjoy them fully. As a market, the exhibit showed clearly enough that they have a strong hold in the appearance of fruit, but, unfortunately, did not show a sufficient quantity to convince all onlookers that the quality was just as desirable, although the attendants affirmed that such was the case.

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Head Ached,**

But These Troubles Disappeared Before the Restorative Influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes: "I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache, from which I used to be a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twinges of the nerves in the arms and legs. I used to have as soon as I went to bed. I am grateful for this cure, and shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any one suffering as I have."

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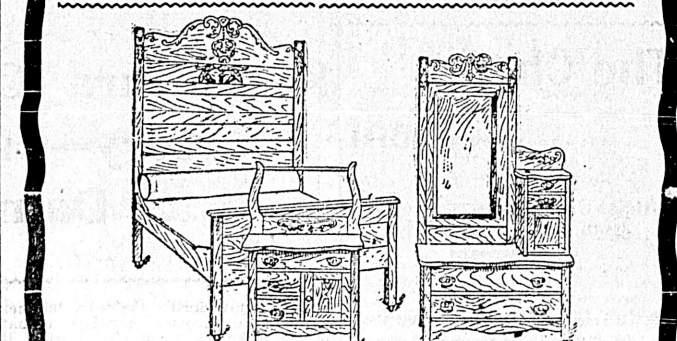
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